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Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Five months ended December 31, 1897. Estimated population, 37,817. Total deaths, 392, including phthisis pulmonalis, 41; yellow fever, 48; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 167,000. Total deaths, 154, including phthisis pulmonalis, 39; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2, and diphtheria, 4.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended March 19, 1898. Estimated population, 41,500. Total deaths, 70, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 3.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended March 26, 1898. Reports to the State board of health from 62 observers indicate that diarrhea and measles increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 133, smallpox 1 (Ionia), measles at 55, scarlet fever at 27, enteric fever at 25, diphtheria at 17, and whooping cough at 12 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of March, 1898. Estimated population, 22,000. Total deaths, 26, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and diphtheria, 1.

NEW YORK.—Month of February, 1898. Reports to the State board of health, Albany, N. Y., from 152 cities, towns, and villages show a total of 9,213 deaths, including diphtheria and croup, 275; enteric fever, 104; measles, 84; scarlet fever, 93; phthisis pulmonalis, 1,031, and whooping cough, 47.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The 9,213 deaths reported during the month represent a death rate per 1,000 population annually of 17.60, against one of 17.00 in the month preceding, and of 19.00 in the corresponding month of last year, the average death rate for this month for the past ten years having been 18.35. The average daily mortality increased from 311 in January to 328. The mortality of early life (under five years) increased from a daily average of 78 to that of 90, and from a percentage of the total deaths of 25.0 to one of 27.5. The average daily mortality from zymotic diseases is the same as it was last month, about 30 deaths. There were, relatively, 125 more deaths from acute respiratory diseases, and 200 from other local diseases, 75 more from consumption, and an increase from causes unclassified and from old age. Compared with February, 1896, the mortality is less by 600, there having been 125 fewer deaths from zymotic diseases, and 360 fewer from consumption and acute respiratory diseases, other local diseases having about the same mortality in the two months, while old age and unclassified causes show a material decrease. Grippe is estimated to have caused 600 deaths during the month, against 400 in January and 700 in February, 1897. In rural parts of the State 5.5 per cent of the mortality was from zymotic diseases; 8.5 per cent from consumption; and 18.0 per cent from acute respiratory diseases; in the rest of the State, 10.0 per cent of the deaths were from zymotic diseases, 12.0 from consumption, and 20.0 per cent from acute respiratory diseases. Diphtheria has a

reported mortality of 275, which is less by 50 than in January, and less by 100 than in February, 1897. There is no noteworthy variation with the other diseases of the zymotic group.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of February, 1898. Reports to the State board of health from 23 towns having an aggregate population of 126,110 (white, 71,039; colored, 55,071), show a total of 146 deaths (white, 58; colored, 88), including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; enteric fever, 4, and measles, 2.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of March, 1898. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 35, including 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Petersburg.—Month of March, 1898. Estimated population, white, 12,000; colored, 13,000; total, 25,000. Total deaths, 48, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.